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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *NEOLAEMOSACCUS* HUSTACHE, 1937 (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE) FROM THE PHILIPPINES

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Summary. *Neolaemosaccus luzonensis* sp. n. is described and illustrated from Luzon Island (Philippines). The new species is similar to *N. compactus* (Lea, 1896) from Australia but differs in the larger body sizes, brown antennae, longer rostrum, body vernally cowered with dense plumose scales and narrow elytral striae. Distribution map for species of the genus *Neolaemosaccus* is given.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Molytinae, Laemosaccini, taxonomy, new species, Luzon.

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Резюме. С острова Лусон (Филиппины) описан *Neolaemosaccus luzonensis* sp. n. Новый вид сходен с австралийским *N. compactus* (Lea, 1896), но отличается более крупными размерами, коричневыми усииками, более длинной головотрубкой, узкими бороздками надкрыльй и телом, покрытым снизу густыми перистыми чешуйками. Приводится карта распространения видов рода *Neolaemosaccus*.

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Laemosaccini is a small group of the subfamily Molytinae (Legalov, 2018) including 123 species (O'Brien & Wibmer, 1982; Wibmer & O'Brien, 1986; Setliff, 2007; Pullen *et al.*, 2014) from nine genera (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999). These weevils are distributed in the New World, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand (introduction), New Guinea and Borneo (Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999; Lyal, 2014; Pullen *et al.*, 2014; Sprick & Floren, 2018). New species of the genus *Neolaemosaccus* Hustache, 1937 is described below. This is the first record of the tribe Laemosaccini from the Philippines.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk) [ISEA]. Descriptions, body measuring, and photographs, were performed using the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The terminology of weevil body is according to Lawrence *et al.* (2010).

TAXONOMY

Genus *Neolaemosaccus* Hustache, 1937

NOTES. The genus is characterized in the antennomere 1 reaching the eyes, tarsi with paired claws of equal lengths, eyes distinctly separated and anterior margins of eyes are not emarginate (Zimmerman, 1994). It is distributed in Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea (Fig. 9) and includes 56 species (Setliff, 2007; Pullen *et al.*, 2014). The most northern record of the representatives of this genus was known from New Guinea (Setliff, 2007). The new species is found in Luzon Island (the Philippines). This is the northernmost record of the genus *Neolaemosaccus*.

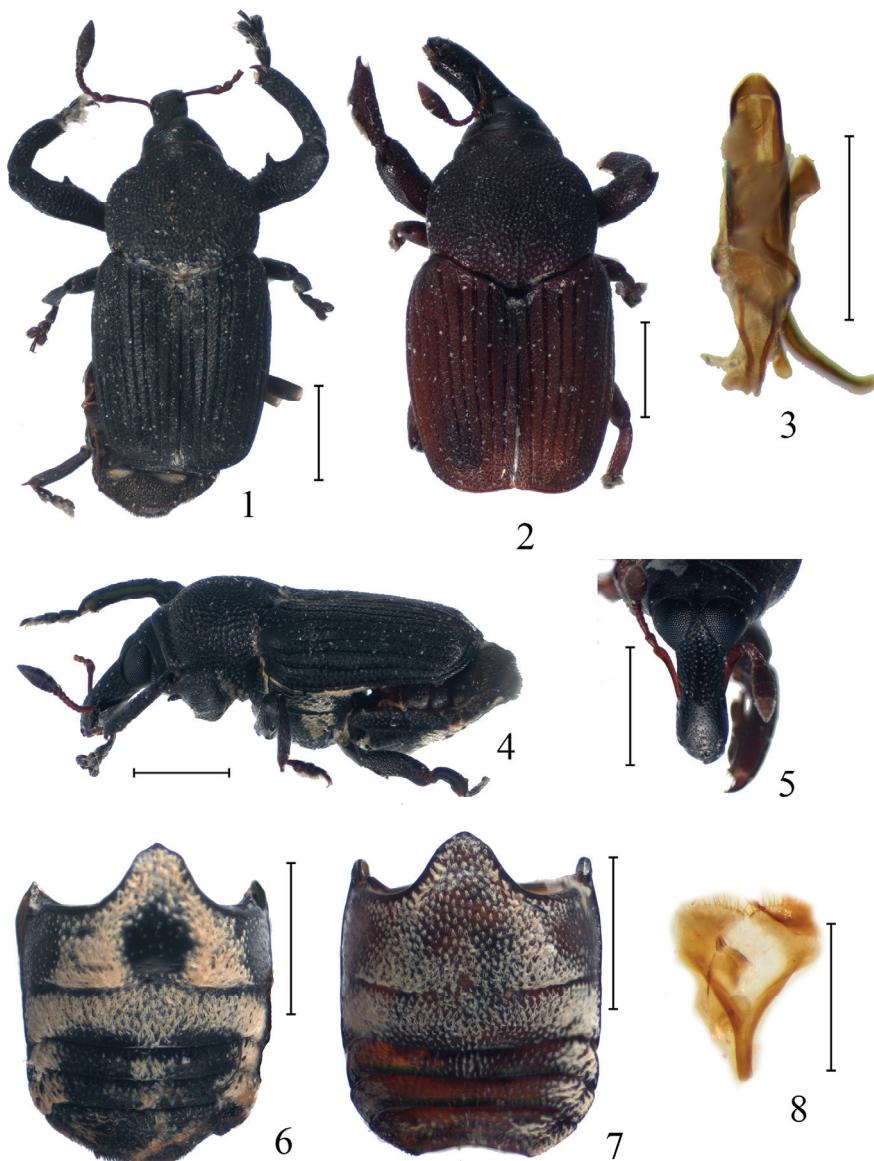
Neolaemosaccus luzonensis Legalov, sp. n.

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/51A67DB0-37B9-499C-91FA-1384EE1F1666>

Figs 1–8

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Philippines**: North Luzon, Nueva Ecja Prov., Caranglan, January 2018 [ISEA]. Paratypes: **Philippines**: Western Luzon, Zambales Prov., Subic, November 2015, 4♂ [ISEA]; Western Luzon, Sierra Madre Mtr., Quirino Prov., Disimungal, November 2015, 1♂, 1♀ [ISEA]; North Luzon, Mountain Prov., Barlig, March 2016, 1♂ [ISEA].

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length (without rostrum) 3.7–4.3 mm. Rostrum length 0.7–0.8 mm. Body black, or elytra and legs brownish, naked dorsally, vernally covered with dense plumose light scales. Antennae brown. Head conical. Rostrum almost straight, two times as long as wide at apex, 2.1 times as long as wide in middle and at base, 0.5 times as long as pronotum. Back of rostrum weakly flattened, densely punctate, without carina. Mandibles small. Eyes large, transverse, not protruding from contour of head, distinctly separated. Anterior margins of eyes not emarginate. Forehead flat, narrow, 0.2 times as long as rostrum base width. Antennal scrobes laterally, oblique, directed to eye, visible dorsally in first third. Antennae long, inserted at apical third of rostrum. Antennomere 1 long, reaching eyes. Antennomeres 2 and 3 long-conical. Antennomere 3 narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4–5 short-conical. Antennomeres 8 slightly transverse. Antennal club compact, about 3.0 times as long as wide in middle, slightly shorter than flagellum, tomentose. Antennomeres 9 and 10 subequal in length. Antennomere 11 1.6 times as long as antennomere 10. Pronotum subquadrate, 1.8 times as long as wide at apex, subequal to wide in middle and at base. Anterior collar present. Disk distinctly convex, densely punctate. Distances between points narrower than diameter of points. Lateral margins convex. Base semicircular. Scutellum distinct, rectangular, transverse. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide at base, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, 1.4 times as long as pronotum, subparallel, narrowed at apical fourth. Humeri smooth. Interstriae wide, 3.0–3.3 times as long as wide of striae, flat, with very small protuberances. Elytral striae distinct, deep. Striae 9 not merge with striae 10 near metacoxa. Prosternum with weak postocular lobes. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short, subequal in length. Procoxal cavities widely separated. Metanepisternum wide. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Metaventrite convex, densely punctate, 1.8 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Abdomen convex, finely punctate. Ventrites 1 and 2 long, fused, weakly flattened. Ventrite 1 1.5 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2 0.7 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 short, equal in length. Ventrite 3 0.6 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 1.6 times as long as ventrite 4, with middle transverse row of points, without anal setae. Procoxae large, subspherical. Femora and tibiae coarsely punctate. Femora thickened, with large teeth on middle. Profemora with



Figs. 1–8. *Neolaemosaccus luzonensis*: 1 – holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 2 – paratype, female, habitus, dorsal view; 3 – holotype, aedeagus, dorsal view; 4 – holotype, habitus, lateral view; 5 – paratype, female, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 6 – paratype, male, abdomen; 7 – paratype, female, abdomen; 8 – 8th sternite, female. Scale bar 1.0 mm for figs 1, 2, 4–7 and 0.5 mm for figs 3, 8.

file on dorsal surface comprising number of parallel raised ridges. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus, mucro and two groups of setae at apex. Meso- and metatibiae with oblique apical comb of setae. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 2 shorter and wider than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 wide-bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, paired, of equal lengths, without teeth.

FEMALE. Body length (without rostrum) 4.5 mm. Rostrum length 0.8 mm. Body brown. Rostrum 2.4 times as long as wide in middle and at base, 0.6 times as long as pronotum. Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, subequal to wide at base. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide at base, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 1.3 times as long as pronotum. Interstriae 3.3–4.6 times as long as wide of striae. Ventrites 1 and 2 weakly concave. Ventrite 2 0.6 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites equal in length. Ventrite 3 0.6 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 1.4 times as long as ventrite 4, convex in middle. Procoxae more narrowly separated.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *N. compactus* (Lea, 1896) from Australia but differs in the larger body sizes, brown antennae, longer rostrum, body vernally cowered with dense plumose scales and narrow elytral striae.

DISTRIBUTION. Philippines: Luzon (Fig. 10).

ETYMOLOGY. From name of Luzon.

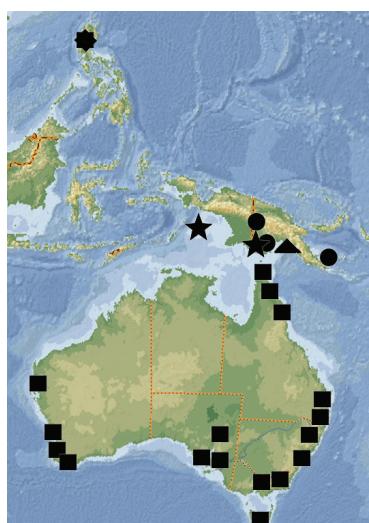


Fig. 9. Distribution of *Neolaemosaccus* spp.: octagon – *N. luzonensis*, sp. n.; circle – *N. petulans* (Pascoe, 1885); pentagon – *N. longiceps* (Pascoe, 1873); triangle – *N. insularis* (Pascoe, 1885); square – Australian species.

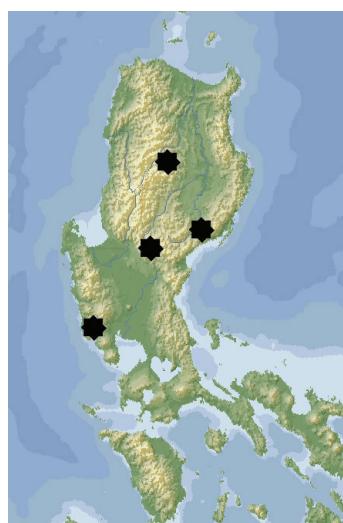


Fig. 10. Distribution of *Neolaemosaccus luzonensis* sp. n. in Luzon.

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